

bands, as in ordinary *pehionphala*. All have the characteristic dark apex.

Eulota (Euhadra) blakeana (Newc.). Mt. Moiwa.

Eulota (Mastigeulota) gainesi Pils. Maruyama.

Eulota (Mastigeulota) gainesi var. *gudeana* Pils. Sapporo Park.

Clausilia micropeas var. *hokkaidoensis* Pils. Mt. Moiwa.

Clausilia rowlandi n. sp. Garukawa, 10 miles from Sapporo.

This is a very distinct new species of *Euphædusa*, named in honor of Mr. Paul Rowland.

Cochlicopa lubrica (Müll.). Garukawa.

Pyramidula pauper (Gld.) Yubari, 50 miles from Sapporo.

Kaliella sp. Mt. Moiwa. A large species, identical with Mr. Hirase's no. 678.

Succinea lauta Gld. Maruyama.

Helicina hakodadiensis Hartm. Mt. Moiwa.

The *Kaliella* is one which has been the subject of some correspondence between one of us and Mr. G. K. Gude, and there seems to be no doubt that it is an undescribed form. The new *Clausilia* will be described and illustrated in "Additions to the Japanese Land-snail Fauna," No. 7. The range of *Helicina*, *Eulota pel. septentrionalis* and *Clausilia* is extended some distance northward by Mr. Rowland's collection.

UNIO POPEII, LEA, IN NEW MEXICO.

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL.

In the list of New Mexico mollusca the genus *Unio* has not appeared, but I always hoped that some species would turn up in the eastern portion of the Territory. When recently at Roswell, in the Pecos Valley, Miss Bessie Peacock, of that town, brought me some single valves of a *Unio* which she had found in North Spring river, Roswell. I was, of course, greatly interested; and next day, guided by Miss Peacock, visited the place and had the good fortune to find a complete specimen. The shells are fresh and the species is evidently still living in the river.

I sent the specimen I had found to Mr. C. T. Simpson, who kindly reports as follows: "This is *Unio popeii*, Lea, and it is quite a long way out of its known range. The type came from the Rio Salado, a tributary of the Rio Grande, and since that was found other speci-

mens have been taken in Southwestern Texas. A few years ago Dr. Edgar A. Mearns collected it abundantly near Ft. Clark, Southwestern Texas, and obtained a number of living specimens, which he sent to me. Some of these were gravid and showed it to be a true *Unio*."

A NEW VARIETY OF GLYPTOSTOMA NEWBERRYANUM.

BY F. W. BRYANT.

G. newberryanum var. *depressum*.

This variety differs from typical *Glyptostoma newberryanum* (W. G. Binney) in being very much depressed, the altitude of shells with an equal number of whorls being less than two-thirds that of Binney's species. The diameter is correspondingly reduced. The aperture is also less round than in *G. newberryanum*. A specimen measures, alt. 11, diam. 27 mm.

Dead shells of this variety are found in abundance on the bluff north of Ensenada, Lower California.

It has also been collected by Mr. Henry Hemphill near Wilmington, Los Angeles Co., California.

THE MANUFACTURE OF PEARL BUTTONS FROM FRESH-WATER MUSSELS.

In the manufacture of pearl buttons the centre of activity has shifted from the China Sea to the river towns of the Mississippi. Altogether unknown in this region a dozen years ago, this industry has grown to such proportions that it now employs the services of thousands of people, and the output has become so great that it materially affects the button market of the world.

About twelve years ago a German buttonmaker named Boeple wandered into Muscatine from the old country. He saw for the first time the mussel shells of the Mississippi river. He examined them closely and expressed the opinion that they were good material for buttons. Up to this time fresh-water shells were considered unsuitable for any such use, and authorities on the subject were naturally skeptical in regard to Boeple's opinion of their usefulness. He persisted in claiming that the "niggerhead" mussel from the waters of the Mississippi river would make, if properly handled and finished, the finest pearl buttons yet produced. He took some